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FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1826.

From the *National Intelligencer* August 10.

ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

STATE OF KAN. ROWAN.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill further to amend the Judicial System of the United States. The motion of Mr. Rowan, further to amend the bill, by adding thereto the following sections, pending.

And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Court shall, in any case, or any provision thereof, or the law of any State, or any law of Congress, or any part or portion thereof, or of either or any of them is invalid or void by reason of any supposed collision between them, or any part or portion of them, or any or either of them, and the Constitution of the United States, or any article, section or clause thereof, unless at least seven of the Justices of said Court shall concur in that decision—in which case it shall be the duty of the Justices who shall concur therein, to make out each his opinion in writing, separately and deliver it to the Clerk, whose duty it shall be to spread the same upon the record of the court.

And be it further enacted, That, hereafter until it shall be otherwise provided by law, such kind of process only shall be issued, as in such order only, upon the judgment or decree of any of the Courts of the United States, as are authorized and permitted by the laws of the State wherein such judgment or decree shall be pronounced, to be issued upon the judgment or decree of the highest judicial tribunals of that State, and the marshal, or other ministerial officer of such Court of the United States, shall be governed by, and conform to, the laws of the said State, in its execution of the said process, as well in relation to the property or person subject thereto, as to its proceeding therewith: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to extend or apply to any judgment or decree pronounced by any of the said courts, in cases affecting the public revenue, or to the process which may issue thereon, or the management and execution thereof, by the ministerial officers of the said courts."

Mr. ROWAN rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT. The two sections which I had the honor to offer as an amendment to the Bill now under consideration, contains each a distinct proposition. Both, as I conceive of very great importance, in their import, to the People of the States of the Union. By the first it is proposed that seven of the ten Justices of the Supreme Court, shall concur in any judgment or decree, which denies the validity, or restrains the operation, of the constitution, or any law of any of the States, or any provision or enactment in either. By the other, it is proposed that the ministerial officers of the Federal Courts shall be governed in levying and carrying into effect, the executions which issue from those Courts, by the Execution Laws of the States respectively, in which those Courts shall respectively be held.

Every amendment Mr. President, implies a defect in the subject proposed to be amended. Every remedy presupposes the existence of an evil. It therefore behoves him who proposes the remedy, not only to point out the evil but to show the fitness and competency of the remedy. I solicit your indulgent attention, and that of the Senate, while I attempt to point out some of the evils which are expected to be alleviated, at least, if not remedied, by the amendments which I have proposed.

And first of the evils on which it is hoped the first section will have a remedial effect. They are those which result from the exercise of implied powers by the Judges of the Supreme Court. From an enlargement of the powers of the General Government by inference and construction, through their instruments.

To distinguish between the powers which may be legitimately exercised by that tribunal, as the organ of the General Government, and those which they have derived and are in the habit of deriving, by implication, a short inquiry into the nature, origin and extent, of the powers which justly belong to the Government of the Union, may not be inappropriate. I promise you sir not to be tedious. I will just premise, that a little attention to the import of some of the terms, which are necessarily employed in political discussion, and which I shall be constrained to use, may save from some confusion, in the progress of this inquiry, and enable us to comprehend more clearly the subject enunciated by it.

I feel that it is necessary: Because the terms to which I allude have, in the discussions of much anterior persons than myself, for the want of this precaution, run into each other; and somewhat obscured their arguments. There is nothing more common, than to call a Government a State, and, *vice versa*, a State a Government; and the General Government is almost universally called the National Government, the Government of the nation &c. The indiscriminate use of these terms tends to confuse the ideas which they import, and their import thus indiscriminately applied to the States, the State Government and the General Government, tends to confound distinctions of the utmost importance to the People of the States.

States is a word of technical import in the nomenclature of politics. I understand it to mean civil society, as incorporated by the social compact; and by social compact do not mean as many do, the constitution of a State—no two words differ more in their import. The social compact I understand to be that contract by which men pass from a state of nature to a state of civil society, that contract in which each agrees with all, and all with each—that each will surrender to all the control of himself, his power, and his property, and that all shall protect each other's person, property and possessions.

Anterior to the formation of the compact, every man was, *sui pars*, in the fullest meaning of those words—except in the control of others, and without the right to control any body; he was subject only to the control of his own will; every man was independent of every other man. By this compact

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from ill nations, thumbing at his back."

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1826.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

bound in ring alarms, will cure him. Repeated applications may be necessary.—*Edwardsville Spec.*

Honey a Cure for the Gravel.—A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger from small stones lodging in the passages. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation and got rid of that disorderly sweat, *honey and half honey and half sugar*. I adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After living fully forty disease about ten years, I ceased taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea and am now not, than three score, and have not for the last twenty-seven years had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail.

Political Leader.

This power,

Mr. President,

consists,

as I have

already perhaps too often repeated, in the will of the people. This will, to be beneficially and effectively exercised, must, from its nature, and the nature of man, be exerted with a limited influence. To be efficient, it must be concurrent; to be beneficial, it must be harmonious. But there is a certain extent, beyond which the People cannot influence sympathy and sentiment—beyond which, that concurrence and compact of the people's will, which is necessary to their liberty and their prosperity, is impracticable—beyond which, if it could even be even practicable, its harmonious influence is denied by physical, and, of course, inconveniences. The climate and the soil, occupied by any people, have a powerful influence upon the complexion of their will. The same climate, and the same kind of soil, produce substantially the same kind of pursuits, the same customs, habits, and manners; and, of course, the same complexion of will. If they occupy the sea-board, they are commercial, as well as agricultural, (unless the soil be too agriculturial) and their pursuits accommodate themselves to each other, the kindliest reciprocation of their respective faculties. If they occupy the bosom of a continent, their pursuits are less diversified, and their habits and manners more simple; because, the climate has been uninterrupted in the connection of their will, by the interior of the ocean. But, whether in the bosom of a continent, or on the margin of the ocean, they can only be free to the extent in which they can assert their mongrel will, in the exclusive management of their own interior concerns.—Upon this theory, Mr. President, the States of this Union should be manifested with their powers undiminished from any quarter. The States are happily situated, in their territorial dimensions, to the practical exercise of the concurrent will of the people to compose them, in the enactment of laws for the regulation of their own concerns, suited not only to their dimensions, to *cooperation* of will, but to those physical causes which, by producing *variations*, give strength to that compact.

Is this theory plausible? Is it not verified by the history of civil societies, in all ages, and in all countries? What instance, Mr. President, does it not furnish of a free Government, covering a great extent of territory?—Has freedom ever been the entire occupant of a continent, or of a great portion of a continent? No, sir; entire continents are too property of despot; and, of course the abodes of slavery and wretchedness; and that, not because the People are less fond of freedom than people within more circumscribed limits; but because of the impracticability, resulting from territorial extent, combined with physical causes, of producing and maintaining in a lively and active condition that concert, that compact of will, in which alone consists the liberty which is power; for it repeats that *liberty is power*, in that sense only in which power is liberty.

The government of a continent must be, of physical necessity, a despotism. It cannot be even a monarchy. And why? Simply because the will of the people cannot circulate in volume, actively and wholesomely; that is, in compact concurrence throughout the mass. It cannot be confined in further than its effects can be seen and felt. They cannot be seen and felt throughout. Its circulation becomes languid; stagnancy succeeds to languor, gradually to inactivity; stagnancy usurps the place of inspiration, and becomes the principle and the power of the Government. The people cease to govern themselves by the power of their own will, and permit the despot to govern them by the power of their own fears. He keeps up their fears, and exacts their obedience by employing, mercifully, the physical force of the extremes against each other. He keeps every portion in awe by the force of the whole, and the whole by the force of every portion.

Such, Mr. President, must be the condition of the people of those States, when, through the instrumentality of the Federal Judiciary, *any other* man, or man, the States shall have been destroyed, or reduced to consolidation.—Their condition will be even worse; for the machinery of the State Governments, which were formed by the will of the people, to suit their wants, will be employed as the covers and conduits of opposition. These corporate devices, by which the refreshing streams of public will be conducted to the vine and the fig tree, under the comfortable shade of which every citizen sat, when there was done in all the land to make him afraid, will be organized through which official tyranny and misrule will inflict fear and misery upon the once happy abodes of peace, security, and comfort; and for this there is no remedy, while the dominion of the despot retains its territorial extent. The only remedy is, in cutting the connection up in Governments, no one of which will be too large for the energetic circulation of the governing will of the people. In that way, they may establish and maintain their freedom, until they are constrained by their functionaries out of their rights to govern themselves.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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NATIONAL.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

From the Baltimore Gazette—Translated from the Gazette Extraordinary of the Islands, of June 22, 1826.]

INSTALLATION OF THE GREAT AMERICAN CONGRESS.

This day may be called by excellence the Day of America. Forever from to day the nation of this continent will enjoy to its full extent, political freedom, and individuals all the liberty consistent with social institutions. A close and everlasting同志es the four republics of Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru. They offer each other mutual aid against foreign oppression, and all who wish to usurp their dear bought rights. For the preservation of perfect equality, the Presidency of the Congress was conferred by lot, and it was decided in the same way in what order the members should affix their signatures. The names of the most excellent Pedro Gual, Colombian Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs; Antonia Larrazabal, penitentiario of the holy cathedral, church of Guatemala; D. Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaurre, President of the Supreme Court of Peru, and decorated with the medals bestowed on the well-deserving of their country; D. Jose de Michelen, Brigadier General in the armies of Mexico; Pedro Bricio Mendez, Brigadier General in the armies of Colombia, and of the order of "Liberators" of Venezuela and Condoricea; Pedro Molina, Plenipotentiary of Central America; D. Manuel Paredes Zafra, Judge of the Supreme Court of Peru; and D. Jose Dominguez, Judge in the Courts of Guanajuato;—these names will be repeated with respect, as those of the most illustrious defenders of our freedom, and independence. Glory be to the God of Justice, that in compensation for our labours and servitude, he has afforded us the means of firmly establishing our happiness.

SPEECH of Don Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaurre, Minister from Peru, at the opening of the American Congress at Panama, on the 2d June, 1826.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.]

The inhabitants of what was formerly Spanish America will be covered with the deepest infamy if they do not promulgate laws, the wisdom and equity of which shall secure present prosperity, and hand it down unimpaired to the latest generation. Restored to his natural condition, free and independent, in full possession of all his rights, enjoying the reason with which the sublime Author of his being has endowed him, man approaches nearer to perfection than in the earliest days of his existence. Then, without the benefit of experience, he could not be wise; without the knowledge of evil he would not know how to avoid it; he was without the ability to enjoy, from being without the experience alike of pleasure and pain.

Now, in the full exercise of his faculties, he easily distinguishes the just from the unjust, the useful and agreeable from what is pernicious and hurtful, safe from danger, continued moderate enjoyments from the momentary delights of intense pleasure. The subversion of Empires, the ebb and flow of wealth in all quarters of the known world, the destruction of some cities, the elevation of others, the gradual and decline of States, all are lessons of which he can avail himself; all are rules by which he learns to regulate his present conduct.

Among the various revolutions, physical moral, political, which history has recorded, and philosophy investigated, ours has no parallel. In China one dynasty succeeded another from Fohi to the period when the Tartar chief assumed the empire; the Egyptians count upwards of 300 generations to it;—the Persians succeeded the Medes as the latter had done the Assyrians; the Romans survived them all; a cloud of locusts issued from the North to ravage and possess the south of Europe; Columbus discovers a new world; Cortes, Pizarro and other wicked adventures, dethrone the sovereigns of a fourth part of the globe, & seize their territories; human nature still knows no better; every day she becomes more a slave to the few, and by a passive, irrational, subservient, sinks into an accomplice to the crimes of those who made her degradation from herself, and make her forget her noble origin. Dynasties have been destroyed, and vices of government remained unaltered.

Even when the Greek, or the Carthaginian of antiquity displayed an apparent love of liberty, varia, jealous dissatisfied were their own territories, great warriors but bad citizens, we see in them vice only in different forms, and a continuous series of error and calamity; the glories of Marathon and Salamis may be sung in lofty measures out the Athenian trembles at the prognostic that the walls of the Paeans are to be levelled with the earth; the sons of Ithaca wept over the ruin of their country. Amilias shed a tear over the ashes of Cartage, because he foresaw that barbarians will one day sack the palaces of Rome, her georgous monuments be consigned to the flames, her children, pining with famine, crowd her streets, begging for relief or death. Man was yet maintained with true happiness. The sublime theory of rights and responsibilities was yet unknown; the nations were warring; individuals were setting.

One could see that the English first laboured for liberty for the rights of man. Their ancient ancestors, wasted from the lands of John, and their sons through succeeding ages to the time of the Revolution, prove that we should regard them as the fathers of the great political system. The English, who received from his ancestors has continued him in the contest, and conducted him to a moderate liberty.

England is still more advantageous. We have no construction from the experience of the various nations of sixty two centuries. The union of the Swiss, the constancy of the Hollander, the courage of the North Americans, the atrociousness of the French Revolution, the fatigues of the Belgian Provinces, and even those of our own soil, afford examples to imitate or avoid.

Today the great American Congress, which is to be a concert in the hour of conflict, the faithful interpreter of treaties, a mediator in domestic contentions, and which is charged with the formation of our new body of international law, has been organized and invested with all the powers competent to attain the important and dignified end for which it is convoked. All the precious materials are prepared to our hand. A world regards our labours with the deepest attention. From the most powerful monarch, to the humblest peasant of the Southern continent, no one views our task with indifference. This will be the last opportunity for the attempt to prove that man can be happy. My friends! the field of glory trodden by Bolivar, San Martin, O'Higgins, Guadeloupe, lies open to us! Our names are to be recorded either with eternal honour or perpetual shame. Let us then proudly stand forth the Representatives of millions of freedom, and, inspired with a noble complacency, assimilate ourselves to the Creator himself, whom he first gave laws to the Universe.

Animated with celestial fire, and looking steadily and with reverence to the author of our Being, difficulties the most appalling shrink into insignificance. The basis of our confederation is firm: *Peace with the whole world*; respect for European governments, even where their political principles are diametrically opposed to those acknowledged in America; *free commerce* with all nations, and a diminution of imposts on the trade of such as have acknowledged our independence; *religious toleration* for such as observe different rites from those

established by our constitution. How emphatically are we taught by the blood which fanaticism has spilt, from the time of the Jews to the commencement of the present century; to be compassionate & tolerant to all who travel to the same point by different paths. Let the stranger, of whatever mode or faith come hither; he shall be protected & respected, unless his morals, the true standard of religion, be opposed to the system given us by the Messiah. Let him come and instruct us in the agriculture and the arts. Let the sad and abject countenance of the poor African, bending under the chains of slavery no longer be seen in these climes; let him be endowed with equal privileges with the white man whose color he has been taught to regard as a badge of superiority; let him, in learning that he is not distinct from other men, learn to become a rational being. Immortal Pitt's eloquent Fox interrupted for a moment your slumbers, and, rousing yourselves from the tomb, behold that the regions, once emphatically the regions of slavery, are now those where your philanthropic precepts are most regarded.

As respects ourselves two dangers are principally to be avoided. The desire of aggrandizement in one state at the expense of another, and the possibility that some ambitious individual will aspire to enslave and tyrannize over his less fortunate citizens. Both these are as much to be apprehended as the weak efforts of the Spaniards are to be contemplated. Human passions will always operate and can never be extinguished; nor indeed should we wish to stifle them. Man is always aspiring, and never content with present possessions; he has always been inquisitive, and can we at once inspire him with the love of justice! I trust we can—he has had a dire experience of the ravages which uncontrolled passion has caused.

Silky and Henry IV. projected a tribunal which should save Europe from the first of these calamities. In our own day, Gondomar has written a treatise on the same subject. This assembly realizes the laudable views of the king and the philosopher.

Let us avoid war by a common and uniform reference to negotiation. The consequence of war is conquest; one state increased by the destruction of another. By each victory, Napoleon added new territories to France. The first symptom of war will sound like a peal of thunder throughout the continent and islands. For what, indeed, are we to contend? Our products are everywhere abundant; our territories extensive; our ports communical and safe. One republic has no cause to envy another. Shall the rich shepherd dare to rob the fold of his poorer neighbor? What injustice! The diet will never consent to it.

As alliances have frequently given birth to wars America will enter into none, but by the common consent of all contracting parties. However, abstain from the pursuing the subject here, as anticipating the decision of the Congress.

The second danger may be provided against by simple precautions. 1. Let the confederated republics guarantee the liberty and independence of each other. 2d. Let no greater power be entrusted to any individual, than necessary to the end for which it is confided. 3. In proportion to the extent of that power, let the period of its enjoyment be abridged. 4. Let the individual whom the power is given, be always responsible to the people as distinct from the military. 5. Let no standing armies be allowed in time of peace. 6. Let us avoid generally the evil to which I have alluded, so little reconcileable with the interests of society by all the means that our ability enables us to employ, and honor and prudence recommend.

I have not forgotten that in an obscure corner of the Escorial, or the palace at Aranjuez, plans for new expeditions against us are now forming. The history of Spain, however, gives abundant proof that they will be unavailing. Did Philip II, and his grandson reduce Holland to subjection, or could Philip IV. ever recover Portugal? Would Catalonia have been recovered but for the generosity of France? Has Gibraltar or Jamaica ever been restored? The history of her treaties is little less than that of successive renunciations of her rights and territories. What she gained at the battles of Pavia and St. Quintin, she lost by the treachery of Vervins, Westphalia, the Pyrenees, Nequin, and Aix la Chapelle. The North Americans compelled her to surrender the Floridas, which she had acquired by the treaty at Paris.

Let us recollect memory other circumstances—Philip II permitted his troops to support themselves by rapine and thus gradually exhausted the patience of the Hollander. Charles II. exacted taxes to the amount of fifteen per cent, and trafficked away the viceroyalties of Mexico, and Peru to support his armies. Such was the policy of the Spanish monarch, when the sun always shone on some portion of his dominions and when passive obedience characterized his subjects. At this day what can be accomplished, stripped of his colonies, without union at home and with a hundred thousand Frenchmen quartered in the Peninsula. We all know by what means the expedition of 1820 was fitted out; the indemnities paid by the French, the privy purse of the king, all were appropriated. Every source has been exhausted; vessels of war are wanting; the last decayed hulks in the service have been despatched in the Havas; arms are not to be procured, and Spanish troops evince little disposition to perish on our shores by either the swords of enemies, or the mortality of the climate.

It is not my intention to advise our disengaging ourselves, on the contrary, our military and naval forces should be increased and not allowed to remain inactive, and in quarters. We should strike a blow which may appal a nation at once, illustrate and blind to its own interests. Let us rather by decisive measures compel our enemy to give up his rashness and caprice. All Europe disapproves of his conduct. No even the princes of the house of Bourbon venture to hold out the least argument. No nation feels an interest in the continuation of the war; the general wish is for peace. Without its intermission generally, to the prejudice of industries and trading communities. How different was the situation of Great Britain when she recognized the independence of the United States! Wise English teach and guide these blind Spaniards.

While Spain obstinately resists the mediation of the powers that protect us, the products of her soil of all kinds, as well as her manufactures, are totally prostrated. They are seized wherever they are discovered, and those who are convicted of breaking a law, with which we cannot dispense, uniformly lose their cargoes. The manufacturers of Valencia and Barcelona have ceased, unable to export their goods; their industry is paralyzed Ferdinand VII. pursues himself that by withholding his recognition, he forces on us enormous expenses in maintaining our armies, at the same moment destroys the remaining energies of a kingdom already torn by discord, and groaning under a foreign yoke. If ever his judgement should be opened to the sentiments of justice—if he could ever be persuaded how impossible is the attempt to recover what it is impossible to retain—if he could be convinced that in America there are no factions and strong holds of which he can avail himself—Americans would then use a different language towards him. We will not buy our independence. Our souls revolt at the name of freedom. Our communities are constituted with privileges similar to those of European States. We are men spontaneously created, and only bound by the compact, which in the full exercise of reason we have formed. It Ferdinand will recognize, and enter into terms like those which are offered in spirit of perfect generosity, we will forgive the injuries he has done us, and the day once will be the day of sincere reconciliation. It is with extreme reluctance that we continue the war. We will end it with the most holy satisfaction if we can end it without disbur-

between the two seas in the manner we have suggested; and he made use of the most cogent and eloquent reasoning, to induce his government to seize the Isthmus of Costa Rica by conquest in war, or to obtain it by a negotiation in peace.

Should a canal be cut through Costa Rica, of sufficient dimensions to admit the passage of the largest vessels, across parts of the ocean connecting two nations, the Isthmus of Costa Rica, and on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, there cannot be a doubt but that in less than a century this Isthmus will become the greatest commercial thoroughfare in the world.—Let us maintain a property of demesne; let us admit no foreign agents without regular diplomatic credentials. Within our harbours no flags are permitted to wave, but those of the Sovereigns and Republics that allow the entrance of our vessels.

Above all, let us form one family, and forget the names of our respective countries in the more general denomination of Brothers; let us trade without restrictions—without prohibitions—let articles of American growth be free from duty in all ports—let us give each other continual proofs of confidence, disinterestedness and fine friendship—let us form a body of public law, which the civilized world may abide; in it, a wrong to one state shall be regarded as an injury to all, as in a well regulated community, injurious to an individual concerns the rest of the republic. Let us solve the problem as to the best of governments. The form which we adopt, securing to individuals all possible benefit, and to the nation the greatest advantages, is that which beyond doubt, reaches the greatest felicity of which human nature is susceptible, the highest protection of human institutions.

And when our labours are concluded, let us return to our homes, and, surrounded by our children and grand children, let us select the youngest of those beloved objects, and uplifting it, fit offering to the Supreme Being, teach it in tender accents to give thanks for the inestimable benefits we have received. Let the Greek celebrate his exploits in leaving Troy in ashes; the representatives of the American Republics will boast of having promulgated laws, which secure peace abroad as well as the internal tranquility of the states that now confederate.

DOMESTIC.

The following article, relative to the practicability of a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is copied from Robinson's *Memoranda of the Mexican Revolution*.

"We now come to treat of a section of the American continent, where the eminent scheme of cutting a navigable canal between the two oceans appears unimpaired with any natural obstacles. The province of Costa Rica, or as it is named by some geographical Nicaragua, has occupied but the very cursor notice of either Spanish or other writers; they have all, however, stated, that a communication could be opened by the lake of Nicaragua between the two seas, but no accurate description of the country has ever been made, and indeed, so completely has the mind of the public been turned towards the Isthmus of Panama as the favored spot where the canal should be cut, that Costa Rica has been disregarded.

In looking over the excellent maps of Melish and Dr. Robinson, recently published, we perceive that the river called San Juan discharges its waters into the Atlantic Ocean, in the province of Costa Rica, about the latitude of 10° 42' north. This noble river has its source in the lake of Nicaragua. The water at its mouth has been generally stated as not having more than 12 feet water out. About 10 years ago, an enterprising Englishman, who casually visited the river, examined the different passages over the bar, discovered one, which although narrow, would admit a vessel 25 feet.

It is said that some of the traders to that coast from Honduras, are likewise acquainted with the passage just mentioned, but it has never been laid down on any map; and if the Spanish government had been informed of it, they would, conformably to their usual policy, have studiously concealed it. After the bar of the San Juan is crossed, there is an excellent and safe anchorage in 4 and 6 fathoms of water. It is stated that there are no obstructions to the navigation of the river, but what may be easily removed; at present large brigs and schooners sail up the river into the lake. This important fact has been communicated to us by several traders.

At its western extremity is a small river, which communicates with the lake of Leon, distant about eight leagues. From the latter, set off from Nicaragua are some small rivers which flow into the Pacific Ocean; the distance from the lake of Leon to the ocean is only about 13 miles, and from the lake of Nicaragua to the gulf of Papagayo in the Pacific Ocean is only 21 miles. The ground between the two lakes and the sea is a dead level. The only inequalities seen are some isolated conical hills, of a volcanic origin. There are two places where a canal could be cut with the greatest facility; the one from the coast of Nicoya, or as it is called in some of the maps, Caldera, to the lake of Leon, a distance of 13 or 15 miles; the other, from the gulf of Papagayo to the lake of Nicaragua, a distance of about 20 or 25 miles. The coast of Nicoya and the gulf of Papagayo are free from reefs and shoals particularly in the gulf where there is so bold a beach. Some navigators have represented the coast of Costa Rica, as well on the Pacific as on the Atlantic side, as being subject to severe tempests and hence the storms have been called Papagayo, but we have conversed with several mariners who have experienced them, and have been assured that they are trifling when compared with the dreadful hurricanes experienced among the Antilles, in the months of August, September and October, the Papagayo are merely strong N. E. gales, which last about the same time, during the winter season, as the northern gales in the gulf of Mexico. More than half the year the seasons are perfectly quiet, and more especially on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. We have conversed with persons residing in the city of Leon, who assured us that for twenty years past they had not experienced any thing deserving the name of a hurricane.

"We think it is notuzzing too tough to say, that this part of the American continent is the most salubrious of all the tropical regions. The most finely formed and robust race of Indians of any part of the American continent, are here to be seen. The soil is peculiarly fertile, particularly in the vicinity of the city of San Juan, and around the lake Nicaragua and Leon.

From the preceding outline, it will be perceived that nature has already provided a water conveyance through this Isthmus, to within a few leagues of the Pacific Ocean; but, supposing that the route we have mentioned, up the river San Juan and through the lake of Nicaragua, should, with an accurately surveyed, discovered obstructions, which we do not anticipate, to the navigation of large vessels, where would exist the difficulty, in such a case, of cutting a canal through the entire Isthmus? The whole distance is only 190 or at most 200 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the gulf of Papagayo. There is scarcely ten miles of the distance but what passes over a plain; and by digging the canal near the banks of the river San Juan and the margin of the lake of Nicaragua, an abundant supply of water could be procured for a canal of any depth or width. Surely the magnitude of such an undertaking would not be a material objection, in the present age of enterprise and improvement, especially when we look at what has been accomplished in Europe, and at the splendid canal now cutting in our own country in the state of New York.

Bryan Edwards was perfectly aware of the importance of Costa Rica to the British nation, and the practicability of forming the communication

between the two seas in the manner we have suggested; and he made use of the most cogent and eloquent reasoning, to induce his government to seize the Isthmus of Costa Rica by conquest in war, or to obtain it by a negotiation in peace.

Should a canal be cut through Costa Rica, of sufficient dimensions to admit the passage of the largest vessels, across parts of the ocean connecting two nations, the Isthmus of Costa Rica, and on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, there cannot be a doubt but that in less than a century this Isthmus will become the greatest commercial thoroughfare in the world.—Let us maintain a property of demesne; let us admit no foreign agents without regular diplomatic credentials. Within our harbours no flags are permitted to wave, but those of the Sovereigns and Republics that allow the entrance of our vessels.

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THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1826.

The Kentucky Institute will meet at the house of Professor Mathews on Wednesday evening next at early candle light.

The academical department of Transylvania University opens on Monday next, on which day the trustees of said University will also meet.

Isaac B. Desha we are informed has been released from jail on bail, and is now at large. On what legal ground the court admitted him to bail, we have not heard, but have no doubt the court was well advised on the subject before it acted.

The address delivered by Don Manuel Lorenzo de Vidaurre, Plenipotentiary from Peru, at the opening of the Congress at Panama, and which will be found in this day's paper, will arrest the attention of those who read the debates on that question at the last session of our Congress; and if the sentiments expressed by the Don, are accorded in by the Plenipotentiaries of the whole of the parties to that Congress, the fears expressed by some of the members on the door of Congress, must be entirely dissipated.

The report of Mr. Strickland, to the Pennsylvania society for the promotion of internal improvements, very strongly fortifies the opinion we have long entertained and very often expressed, that railroads will eventually entirely supersede every other artificial mode of transportation of heavy bodies.

NOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 6.

It has been noticed (Sec. 4) that General Clarke had procured a supply of ammunition, from Virginia, and that some arrangements with the executive of that state had been made for an expedition against the enemy on the waters of the Mississippi, the ensuing spring. To effect this object, a regiment of state troops were at the succeeding session ordered to be raised, and the command given to Gen. Clarke, who descended the Ohio river in the spring of the year 1778, with about 150 men, all that he had been able to enlist, and early in June sent express to Harrodsburgh, requesting his friends and acquaintances in Kentucky, to raise as many as possible and immediately join him at the falls. The whole number from Kentucky did not exceed 80; so that the force mustered on the island at the falls on the morning of the 29th took up the line of march for Kaskaskia.

They had with them no horse or other four footed animal; each man, both officers and soldiers carried his own baggage, arms and ammunition on his back—clothing consisted in a shirt, breech cloth leggings and moccasons; and their arms a rifle, tomahawk and large knife. The pretended guides who undertook to pilot the army through the woods, proved to be entirely unacquainted with the country, until they approached the town; the calculation was, that from the place of landing, they could reach the town of Kaskaskia in four days, but it took them six; and having provisions for only four, most of the men were entirely without for nearly the two last days.

About dark on the fourth of July, this little army crossed Kaskaskia creek about half a mile above the town; and without the inhabitants having any intimation that any such enterprise was on foot, or even contemplated. They lay by, and entered the town about midnight undiscovered, took the governor (Roemel) in his bed, got from him the keys of the magazine, and took also the entire possession of the Artillery, before the least alarm was given, and before a single inhabitant knew they were there, except about half a dozen whom they took up in the streets, and put immediately under guard, and thereby prevented the alarm being given.

The inhabitants were all disarmed before day, and their arms secured in the fort; and to oblige every one to deliver up his arms, an order was issued, that any inhabitant on whom a firelock should be found after a few hours, should suffer death. The arms were detained only until about the middle of the next day; previous to the delivering them back the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance to the state of Virginia, and were enrolled as militia of that state under suitable officers appointed for that purpose.

Ten or twelve of the citizens who were considered dangerous, were ordered to be ironed the next morning. When brought out for that purpose, they asked to see the commander;—when General Clarke was pointed out to them they appeared to be much confused; and although they were handcuffed, the irons did not remain long on before the General ordered them off again.

The inhabitants furnished the troops plentifully with provisions, together with horses to carry a detachment to Cobo, on the credit of the state of Virginia, and declared themselves well satisfied with the change that had taken place. It was estimated that there were in the town at least four hundred men who were furnished with arms.

Kaskaskia was a handsome village, and contained a considerable number of very decent respectable inhabitants, both male and female, extremely polite and agreeable; they were principally French.

On the morning of the 5th of July 1778 Cap. Joseph Bowman, an active vigilant officer, was detached with a party of men on horseback to take Cobo, a village said to be about twenty leagues from Kaskaskia; they arrived at the village the same evening, and before information had reached it of the fate of Kaskaskia, or of their being an enemy in the country; Cobo was therefore taken in the very same manner that Kaskaskia had been the night before, without the knowledge of a single individual that an enemy approached them, until they were in possession of their town. The inhabitants of Cobo like those of Kaskaskia immediately took the oath of allegiance to the state of Virginia, and claimed the protection of that government.

As soon as it was known to the tribes of Indians in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, that Gen. Clarke was in quiet possession of that place, several of their chiefs

paid him a visit and tendered him the right hand of friendship which he reciprocated; so that in a very short time there was peace and submission throughout that entire section of country.

Matters being arranged at Cobo, where he met with Battise, who it seems was an Indian chief (but it does not appear of what nation) also some of the chiefs of the Socks; their object appears to have been to settle some difference between their respective nations. Gen. Clarke attended the conferences of the chiefs—Battise first rose and made a speech, giving the history of his fathers and of the Socks for many hundreds of years back, showing how their was had wasted away both nations &c. The Sock chief rose and in his speech confirmed all that Battise had said, took the blue belt and confirmed a treaty of peace, to continue as long as trees grow or waters run.

At Post St. Vincennes sometime called O'Post and sometimes St. Vincennes, and which was situated on the banks of the Wabash, when Clarke took Kaskaskia, there was a British Lieutenant with a few troops, who immediately on hearing of Clarke's success and movements, abandoned the place and went to Detroit; of which fact Clarke was shortly after apprised by one of his Indian spies.

To influence the people of St. Vincennes in favor of the government of Virginia, Father Gibeaux a popular priest, & Doctor Lefong were engaged to visit that place to prepare them for a quiet peaceful submission, which in a very short time effected. As soon as Gen. Clarke was informed of this fact, he sent Cap. Leonard Helm to that place as a civil Governor & commandant of the militia. Cap. Helm had not long the honor of his appointment before Governor Hamilton of Detroit with five hundred British, Canadians and Indians, descended the Wabash to St. Vincennes, and dislodged Cap. Helm of all his new made honours, and held him a prisoner of war. This force under Gov. Hamilton set out from Detroit with the purpose of attacking Clarke at Kaskaskia, but on their way, hearing that St. Vincennes was in possession of Helm, together with the Isthmus of the session and difficulty of marching by land and taking with them the necessary baggage, he changed the determination to St. Vincennes. Considering himself entirely safe for the winter, Gov. Hamilton discharged all his Indians, and sent his white forces back to Detroit to remain until wanted, keeping only about one hundred soldiers.

Gen. Clarke was a sore thorn in the side of Governor Hamilton; he therefore left no means unexcessed to get him under his control. Among the inducements held out to the civilised part of the inhabitants, was a reward of \$30,000 to any person or persons who would place Clarke in his power. He also engaged eighty warriors to waylay and take Gen. Clarke on his way between Kaskaskia and Cobo. The plan was laid by Hamilton himself, and was as follows. Eight of the party were to conceal themselves near the road at the foot of a small hill, whilst the remainder were to lie a little beyond the top of the hill, and to join them immediately on the approach of the General, so as to enclose him and any small party that might accompany him. This party was apprised of the day the General was to pass, but not the hour, and from the promptitude of his movements, he arrived at the place of ambuscade earlier than was expected with twelve men, who dispersed the eight Indians and routed them, before they had time to give the signal to those beyond the hill, who were also unprepared for the attack.

Another project to entrap the General was attempted by a party of Valsavan Indians. They came to Cobo under the pretence of a friendly visit to the General, and had laid a plot to take him and his escort prisoners, in the fort; to effect which thirty or forty were to go into the fort after dark and before the gate was closed and conceal themselves, and when a certain signal was given by those without the fort they were to open the gate and let in the whole party, who were encamped near the town. This project was defeated by the vigilance of the guard, who when they attempted to enter the fort gate challenged them, and they for fear of being identified ran off to the camp.

After the General returned to Kaskaskia, from Cobo whilst standing by the side of a garden fence conversing with an officer, an arrow shot from a bow with great force passed between them, and stuck deep into one of the posts of the garden, evidently aimed at one of them. A party of men was immediately ordered to surround the square, and examine every house or other suspected place for the person who shot the arrow, diligent search was made but without effect.

As soon as Gen. Clarke understood that Gov. Hamilton had taken St. Vincennes, and discharged all his men except about one hundred, he determined to dislodge him before he obtained a reinforcement, which he knew was intended as soon as the winter was so far gone as to make it practicable for them to come from Detroit. Although it was in the middle of the winter the waters were not frozen, and the season was very wet; he therefore manned a boat with upwards of forty men, with a piece of Common, with directions to descend the Mississippi, and ascend the Ohio and Wabash rivers and meet him at a point a little below Vincennes. The General then with about one hundred marched across by land from Kaskaskia to St. Vincennes, a great part of the way was covered with water, and many places more than knee deep. They arrived on the Wabash at the time appointed late in the evening, but there was no appearance of the boat. Knowing that he was undiscovered, and that delay would jeopardize success, he determined to attack the town that night, and not attempt to wait for the arrival of his artillery. He therefore marched his men up and so placed them as to be able to shoot into the bastions and port holes, and so near as to kill or wound every creature if he attempted to show himself above the works or a port hole. As soon as he got his men placed, a tremendous fire commenced, and so efficient was the attack, and so many of the contiely wounded that they could not be kept at their posts.

When the first fire was given Governor Hamilton, Cap. Helm and several other gentlemen, were seated at a game of Whist, (of which Helm was remarkably fond,) the instant he heard the fire, he jumped to his feet and exclaimed aloud "By Heavens that's Clarke." Finding that there was no probability of getting possession of the town that night he drew off his men to where they could encamp comfortably, leaving as many as would keep the town on the watch during the night.

In the course of the night, Clarke procured a trusty Canadian, who was well acquainted with the town, to endeavour to get admittance as a friend, under the pretence of giving information of Clarke's approach.

he succeeded and informed the Governor (before whom he was immediately taken) that it was not the intention of Clarke to have made the attack with small arms, but with cannon, which was on the way up the river, and was to have met him there that evening, and had not arrived, but was confidently expected the next day, with an addition of fifty or sixty more men. This information seemed to produce a considerable damp on the spirits of the whole town; the Canadian was immediately ordered into the guard house, to be carefully watched.

It was an understanding between the General and Cannadieu, that if he could not obtain admittance that he was to return, but if he could then he would certainly give the information agreed on. Nothing having been heard from the Canadian, early the next morning, Clarke as soon as it was light, paraded his men on the side of a small eminence within cannon shot of the fort, and so marched and countermarched them as to expose them to the view of the people of the fort, only as they marched one way, in order that their number should appear to be double what they really were; he also exhibited the appearance of a cannon, and of planting it on the top of the rise from whence the fort could be battered.

About ten o'clock all motion ceased, and Clarke sent a flag demanding a surrender, the fort forth with. Three flags passed before the terms were agreed on, when Hamilton surrendered to Clarke, a garrison well furnished with every thing necessary for its defence, including a greater number of efficient men than were opposed to him.

In a very few days after the surrender of Vincennes Clarke received notice, that a Mr. De Jean was descending the Wabash from Detroit, with eight or ten boats, in which were clothing, money and military stores for Vincennes. Immediately on receiving this information, Clarke dispatched Helm with a party to intercept this flotilla. Helm so managed as to contrive that De Jean and his party in the night encamped on the bank of the river,—surprised and took the whole, consisting of eighty five men, and every thing in their possession, and returned to Vincennes without the loss of a gun.

The principal officers taken prisoners on this expedition were sent to Williamsburg in Virginia, by the way of Harrodsburgh, especially Governor Hamilton, Mr. De Jean and Maj. Rocheblave governor of Eastern Illinois under British authority, and who had in his possession when taken \$13,000 worth of British goods to trade with the Indians.

General 7 will contain the expedition and defeat of Col. Bowman at an Indian town on the Little Miami called Chillicothe; also the defeat of Cap. Rogers' party ascending the Ohio river, with the taking of one of his boats on board of which was a considerable amount of cloth &c. for the use of the American army, &c. &c.]

FROM THE WESTERN OBSERVER.

DREADFUL MASSACRE!!

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman in Hardingsburgh, Ky. to the Post Master of this place, dated Sept. 16.

Sta.—On Sunday last, between the mouth of Sinking creek and Clover creek, a flat-bottomed boat, loaded with negroes, was descending the Ohio river, the negroes massacred their masters, or white men on board, and made their escape to Indiana. Fifty-six of the negroes were taken in that state and brought to this place, and the negroes are at this time committing them to jail.

It appears by the confessions of the negroes, that only two that were concerned in the murder are apprehended, and there are about eighteen others not taken, but are at large in Indiana, and are the negroes that committed the murder. The negroes here say that the men who are killed, were, a man by the name of Edward Stone, who lived in Bourbon county, Ky. within about four miles of Paris, a nephew of this by the name of Horace Stone, a David Cobb, of Lexington, a Mr. Davis who steered the boat, and a Mr. Gray of Natchez, who was a passenger. A yellow boy who says his master bought him in Maryland, and whose name is Lewis, gives this information. It is said by the other negroes, that he defended his master to the last.

You will render a favor to the relations of the deceased, if in your neighborhood by giving them notice of this affair. With respect, I am &c.

Let the youth who was lately guilty of a like imposition on the editor of this paper, read the following:

At Petersburgh, Virginia, a man is to be tried for imposing upon the editor of the Petersburgh Intelligencer, an account of a marriage which never took place. Let the thoughtless take heed.

This is undoubtedly a misdemeanor, and one of no ordinary magnitude. Displaying the names of ladies and gentlemen as being married, who probably never contemplated such alliances—bringing together before the eye of the public, parties separated by characters, condition and public opinion, are acts of malice calculated to produce the most painful and intense suffering, and are scandalous impositions upon the public. We do not hesitate to say, that if in our own courts such misdemeanors are brought home to any person, and are shown to have been the offspring of malice, that the *traditio* will be the punishment awarded to the offender.—*V. Y. Enquirer.*

The New York Evening Post states that the workmen employed by the Manhattan Company in boring for water in Broadway near Broad street, have already penetrated to a depth of two hundred and forty feet, which is more than one hundred feet below the East or Hudson rivers. The result has been favourable, and water of the purest and softest kind has been obtained. It is intended, however, to proceed to a still greater depth, and to strike upon a fountain, which shall raise the jet to a considerable height above the surface.

The Plain of Jericho.—The traveller Broesch, in going from the Dead Sea to Jerusalem, took Jericho in his way. With respect to the apple of Sodom, whose outward form and beautiful appearance allures the eye, and deceives him who thinks to enjoy it, containing within nothing but a slight dusty substance, he believes that Halbequin has erroneously taken it for the fruit of the *Solanum Melongena*, which our traveller found no where near Jericho, but only the *Solanum Sanctum*. He himself conceives the apple of Sodom to be nothing else than the bladder-formed gall-ant which is raised by the stings of insects upon the *Putata* *Terebinthus*. He remarked, that no where bad flora undergone greater changes than in the Plain of Jericho. The valuable shrub which gave the balsam, had disappeared; of the celebrated rose of Jericho, no vestige is left; of the numerous palm-trees, on account of which Jericho was called the City of Palms, there remains only a single representative; in vain should one look for that fig-tree of which St. Luke speaks. The whole broad plain is now a naked desert waste, which stretches from the mountain of Jeshua to the banks of the Jordan.

TO FARMERS.

New for Indians, are being made by the Bay of Quebec, Montreal, Guelph, Kingston, &c. in Canada. Those so Quebec are made of strength, durability and magnificence, hardly to be surpassed by any other fortifications in the British possessions. Six hundred thousand dollars are appropriated, of which 60,000 are expended every year.

From the N. Y. American.

[Translated for the American]

Napoli di Romania, 8th June.—A letter of the General in chief, Colocotroni, written on the 1st

of June, and will be sold at Auction, on the afternoon of Saturday, October 14.

BY D. BRADY C. D.

Catalogues can be had at the Auction Store.

DRY GOOFS, Young Pigeon Tea, Glassware, Porcelain, and several large Glass Cases, at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Lexington, Sept 29—39-31

£1000 REWARD IN SPECIE.

THE above sum will be given to any person who

will apprehend and lodge in the jail of this town

PANDAL W. SMITH;

Said Smith is about 43 years of age, spare made, thin visage, dark eyes and hair, and nearly 6 feet high, is he has a scar somewhere on his cheek or jaw, he has resided some years near the banks of the Ohio, about 3 miles above the mouth of Salt river.

Information where the reward can be obtained, can be had of the Editor of the Gazette.

The atrocious murder of Mr. R. W. Smith, on Friday last, by said Smith, who at the same time his father-in-law, will doubtless vindicate the exactions of every well disposed citizen, to bring him to justice.

Lexington, Sept. 28th 1826—39-31

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at his farm, on Tuesday

next, the 5th of October, a part of his

Stock, Furniture, Farming

Tools, and Provisions.

Terms will be, for all sorts of Cattle Dollars and under cash to hand—for all sums above Ten Dollars, a credit of nine months will be given—Approved security will be required, and the payments to be made in gold or silver.

J. R. WITHERSPOON.

Wappetaw, Sept. 29th, 1826—39-31

STOP THE MURDERER.

ON Sunday, the 13th inst., THOMAS SMITH, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, did, wilfully and maliciously, without provocation, inflict a wound by stabbing, on the body of Lourie Riche, of the county and state aforesaid, of which the said Lourie has since died. Smith immediately escaped, and is supposed to have gone towards Canada. He is about five feet six inches high of a swarthy complexion, and appears somewhat unhealthy; he generally wears a roundabout coat, is very talkative, uses much profane language, and is believed to be entirely regardless of truth.

ESAU RICHIE,

ZACHA RICHIE.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the Union, are requested to give the above a few insertions.

Aug 24 1826—39-31

FOR SALE.

THE tract of land whereon I live, containing 442

acres, with never failing water, with a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and good out houses, two hundred acres cleared with a SAW and GATES MILL, a about 50 large apple trees. Also, about 350 acres of first rate land, with 120 cleared, good water and apple orchard, two log dwelling houses and other houses. Half the purchase money to be paid the first of next September, the balance in two annual payments.

JOHN MCLELLAN.

THE undersigned will deliver LECTURES on the science of law during the

Poetry.

FROM THE NEW YORK SPEAKMAN.

THE IN & OUTDOOR.
Answer me, during Stars of night,
Where is the Spirit gone,
That, passed the reach of human sight,
Even as a breeze hath flown!
—And the stars answered me—“We roll
To light and power on high,
But of the never-dying soul,
Ask things that cannot die!”

Of many toned and countless Wind!
How art thou wanderer free,
Tell me if thou its place canst find,
Far over mount and sea!
—And the wind mourned in reply—
“I see deep I have cross’d,
And met its banks and hollows high,
But not what thou hast lost!”

Ye Clouds that gorgeously repose,
Around the setting sun,
Answer! have ye a home for those
Whose earthly race has run!
—The bright Clouds answer’d—“We depart,
We vanish from the sky;
Ask what is deathless in the heart,
For that which cannot die!”

Speak, then, then Voice of God within,
Though of the deep low tone!
Answer me—through, life’s restless sin,
Where is the Spirit down?
—And the Voice answer’d—“Be thou still!
Enough to know is given;
Clouds, Winds and Stars their task fulfil,
Thine is to trust in Heaven!”

F. B.

ON A NEWSPAPER.

Hail best conveyance to the youthful fair;
Of all that you should tell, or virtue hear!
Hail thou instructor of the truly brave,
Who scorn a tyrant, and despise a slave;
Who can inform whole nations, truth and art,
And raise to worthy deeds, the youthful heart;
Ye merchants, to my bound lay bound!
And at my shrine, ye grateful farmers bend;
Mechanies, thy unbond pow’r confess, (dress,
Ye beauts and belles, who pride yourselves on
Old, young, fair, homely, rich, and poor allow,
I ease afflictions throb, and clear the brow;
Give nigh to freedom, elegance and worth,
Oft lead to heaven, and often gladden earth,
Haste thee to gratitude and interest true,
The PRESS to favour,—which will favour you.

PROPOSALS.

For the publication of an elementary book, designed for the use of children, from the age of five to thirteen, in the acquisition of the French language, introduced under the following title:

An Elementary Book for learning the French Language, adapted to the capacity of children and youth translated from the German of Seidensticker, prefaced by rules and reading examples to facilitate a correct pronunciation.

This work has been, and is approved, and recommended by Mr. Hall, Professor at the Female Academy; Dr. Lindley, President of Cumberland College; Mr. Reviere, Professor of Modern Languages at said College. Pursuant with this, the translator begs leave to remark, that whilst she is urged to said publication as a means whereby to free herself and family from pecuniary embarrassment, she is no less so from the hope of rendering herself useful, in being the medium of extending a general knowledge of the French language throughout the United States; for, as is well understood, that this elementary book is intended, and consequently calculated to facilitate the study of the French language in all elementary schools in indiscriminately nothing can be really useful, without it is general.

This work will be printed on good paper and large type, and be delivered to each subscriber at \$2 per copy in boards, circumstances requiring that half of the subscription price should be paid in advance. A subscription paper is left at Messrs. Rogers & Elliott's Book-store, where persons so disposed are politely requested to enter their respective names.

It will be allowed me, respectfully to solicit those subscribers who have not as yet complied with the condition mentioned in the prospectus, kindly to do so by sending the half sum of their subscription either to Judge Campbell's Office, or to Messrs. Robertson & Fili's book-store.

I know this to be an unusual request, but I am necessitated to make it. The work I am about publishing cannot, for want of accurate types, be printed here nor can it be done nearer than Cincinnati, where I must be present to superintend the correction. This creates many expenses that would have been avoided, could the work have been printed in this place. Again I must leave nothing for the support of my three children during my absence. All this I could not meet, were it not for the hopes of adding considerably to the subscription, in passing through Louisville, Bardstown, Lexington, &c. And a last cause why I beg that an advance will be made, is, it is true, of a private nature; but when the public is called upon, and that too in an unusual way, it is my opinion that the why so should be understood. A few months ago, being unexpectedly exposed to the extremity of want, I got a loan of \$85 from a physician a ——, (one of the few I will name, as a special deposit,) and 11. in his hands, as a special deposit, a valuable number of articles belonging to my wardrobe—articles not only valuable in themselves, but rendered still more so in their being mostly given to my deceased father. All I have of value, I can leave in this gentleman's hands, thinking it was safer with him than with myself. On my arrival at Nashville, I wrote to him, begging him to take every possible care of my property, and that I had every reason to believe that I could pay him before the year was out. (All this I have received from my physician.) My truck has been brought in, and to-day it is valuable contents, replaced by a few pieces of no value, and sent to me without a single cent to reward an otherwise whilom owner. To pay those 11. and demand my property, is the last cause that urges me to make an advance on the subscription. To see my daughter, who now has no longer a father, but myself, deprived of what would be to a girl of fortune, to see myself deprived of the gift that were dear to me on account of the fond regard that they had for me on account of their being my heart. This instance of an absolute want of generosity and good faith, and loss in trust, whose stamping I had a right to expect the practice of all these principles that are honorable in me, this instance, (as it stands alone)—and will indeed, for the afflicted, that it does. A late author, to try the disposition of the people of the United States, took the trouble one morning to go about the city of New York, here and there, asking some of the people she met, the way to such or such a place. Without pausing to seek, she has had a better opportunity than this lady to discover, that in the United States, as in other places, he who seeks politeness or friendship by endeavoring to deserve it, will meet, assuredly find both. Of the truth of this, I have a signal example in myself. I came here without any recommendations, being wholly unknown; or if known, it has only been surrounded by circumstances most likely to excite distrust and my apparent wish to get along creditably has met with every encouragement. I have experienced general kindness, see my, in many instances, I have found a sympathy in some of the ladies of this place, that might well warrant the supposition of a long standing friendship, and not to have merely the effect of humanity towards a stranger. In the collecting of subscribers, few of those whose house I have applied have refused me—most of all I have experienced the most gratifying good will. Nay, therefore, the entire zest of Nashville, accepting most grateful thanks, mixed with the hope, that I may ever act so as to merit their confidence and esteem.

BARBARA O'SULLIVAN ADDICKS,
Nashville, June 1826.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
SELECTED by himself consisting of British, French, Spanish and Domestic—with his usual supply of Blue and Black Electoral Satin and London Satin.
BROAD CLOTHES,
Olives, Green, Brown, Drabs, Claret and Mixed, for
SUITS TOOTS and GOLF CLOTHES,
CARPENTER'S RUMS, Passageways and Sarsaparilla,
CLINTON CLOTHES, No. 3, 5, 6 and 7;
FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages;
WINES in half Barrels of a superior quality.
On Consignment.

WINDOW GLASS of all sizes. TOILES in Boxes
all of which will be sold at his usual low rates. And those purchasing to sell again, he can offer considerable inducements.

JOHN THI FORD,
No. 49, Main Street

Lexington, September 1826—35-16

ALMANACS.

THE OLD BLIND MAN will be ready to sell Almanacs at the following places next season:
At Versailles on the 1st Mondays in October, November and December.
At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and November.
At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in December.
At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January.

JOHN CHRISTIAN,

August 20—34

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC
IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

AT the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Carrying shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS MCQUAID & CO.
AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKING HOUSE,

Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

SOAP and LUMP SUGAR,
New Orleans do
Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,
Pepper and Alspice,
Cloves and Ginger,
Almonds and Raisins,
Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herring and Salmon
in Legs,
Port, Sherry, Madeira and Tenerife Wine
Brandy, Rum, Grand Whisky,
Spermatic and Tallow Candles,
Gum powder and Shot,
Nadder, Copperas and Allum,
Logwood and Camwood,
Pig and Pigtail Tobacco,
Spanish and common Cigars,
Glass and Queenware
Spun Cotton
Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen
Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit
purchasers

And every other article usually called for at a Grocery.

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. McQuaid, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, BISCUITS, &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CREAMERS, by the baker or point—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.

“They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit

Lex. July 3d 1826—27—16

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,

HAS just received from the eastward, an invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale

W H O L E S A L E and R E T A I L;

toggather with a general assortment of Paints, Dye-stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also

Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Specular Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drugg and Chymical Store, corner of Main and Upper Streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR THE CURE OF COLDS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTIONS

SPREADING OF BLOOD, ASTHMA, SORE DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS, THE ABOVE MEDICINES ARE RECOMMENDED BY MANY CERTIFICATES PRICE \$1—EACH.

Sold by **JOHN NORTON,** Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's Sons, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIN'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle.

Lexington, March 1st 1826—26-16

New Auction and Commission House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants

of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has taken

the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Pilk's Grocer's Store, and immediately opposite

the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he

intends transacting a **GENERAL AUCTION AND**

COMMISSION BUSINESS

From his long experience in that line, and by strict

attention to his duties, he hopes to merit a

share in his patronage.

The regular Auctions will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS AT

PRIVATE SALES, on days when he has no Auction.

L. LYON, Auctioneer.

Lexington, June 12 1826—26

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BEST respectfully

tenders his professional services,

in the various branches of the

profession, in the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county.

His office and residence are in Main

street between the Grand Masonic

Hall and St. John's Chapel.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodgings.

April 6, 1826—14-16

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that cor meadow and

the lessors property, formerly owned by the late

General William Lewis and Captain Richard Higginson

and for many years occupied by them as a Tavern

and Tavern, having a large and commodious stable

able of holding upwards of 40 Horses.

The stable brick and in every way fit for the tavern or

every stable keeper. They offer also sundry out houses which have no buildings on them; well suited and sit

ted for grooms or pasturing them.

As no individual would

probably make so large a purchase without examining

the premises. Further notice is desired need less as

ersons wishing to be informed as to the extent, fit

or value of said property, can be further satisfied by appoin

to W. H. Williams, living near Nicholasville.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

RICHARD HIGH TOWER and

JOSEPH WALLACE.

Sept. 26-16

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber hereby dissolves his interest in the

firm of Foster & Varnum, which is now dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons so doing in the year are

requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster

who is authorized to settle the same. All persons hav

ing claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER Lexington, May 1, 1826—13-16

JOHN VARNUM.

1826—10-16

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND

IN KY.

LAND